



Roinn Talmhaíochta

(Department of Agriculture)

BRAINSE IASCAIGH

(Fisheries Branch)

REPORT

ON THE

SEA AND INLAND FISHERIES

FOR THE YEAR

1952,

**incorporating Statistics of the Capture of Salmon, Sea Trout
and Eels.**

DUBLIN:
PUBLISHED BY THE STATIONERY OFFICE.

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REPORT

OF THE

MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE

ON THE

SEA AND INLAND FISHERIES

FOR THE YEAR

1952.

PART I.

SEA FISHERIES.

Sea-fish landings in 1952 were greater both in quantity and value than in 1951. The total weight of the recorded catches (not including shellfish) was 203,000 cwt. valued at £478,774, as compared with 187,645 cwt. and £431,875 for the preceding year. The quantitative increase is equivalent to approximately 8%, while the increase in value comes to about 11%. The average price per cwt. realised by the fishermen was £2 7s. 2d., as compared with £2 6s. 6d. in 1951 and £2 1s. 3d. in 1950. The combined landings of pelagic fish were 431 cwt. less than in 1951 so that demersal catches accounted for the overall increase in landings.

The quantity and value of landings of sea-fish (not including shellfish) in each of the last ten years were as follows:—

Year	Cwt.	£
1952	203,000	478,774
1951	187,645	431,875
1950	214,236	442,309
1949	234,674	507,342
1948	385,243	595,647
1947	316,438	547,185
1946	326,039	562,769
1945	371,937	551,820
1944	306,869	513,063
1943	277,911	510,970

The ports at which the heaviest landings were made during the year were Killybegs, Keel and Keem, Howth, Galway, Dublin, Clogherhead, Schull, Arklow and Dingle.

NOTE:—Sea fish are divided into two categories, pelagic and demersal. The term “pelagic” (Greek: “pelagos”, the sea) is applied to those fish which usually swim at or near the surface of the water. The main varieties of pelagic fish landed are herrings, mackerel and sprats. The term “demersal” (Latin: “Demergere”, to plunge down) is applied to those fish which live during adult life at or near the sea bottom. The chief species landed are turbot, brill, soles, plaice, cod, haddock, hake, ling, whiting, conger eel and ray (skate). Shellfish consist of two classes, viz., molluscs, of which the main varieties gathered are oysters, mussels, scallops, periwinkles and cockles, and crustaceans—lobsters, crawfish, crabs, shrimps and prawns.

At times the supply of home-caught fish may not, owing to bad weather or other causes, be sufficient to meet full market requirements and it becomes necessary to maintain supplies by imports. In 1952, the total quantity imported in such circumstances, under licences granted in accordance with the provisions of the Fish (Regulation of Import) (No. 2) Order, 1938, was approximately 20,500 cwt. of which a large percentage was fresh herring required for the special Lenten trade in that fish, both fresh and cured. In some few cases, licences were also granted authorising the importation of small lots of fish from boats of extern registration which had to tie up in Irish ports through mechanical breakdown or some such reason.

DEMERSAL FISHERY.—Landings of demersal fish in 1952 amounted to 134,841 cwt. valued at £397,276, as compared with 119,055 cwt. and £354,536 for 1951. The overall increase in the catches was spread over most varieties, of which plaice and whiting were most conspicuous. The landings of plaice improved by 5,313 cwt. in weight and by £23,857 in value and whiting went up by 5,268 cwt. and £6,608 compared with the previous year. Less significant quantitative increases occurred in the case of hake, haddock and cod and the landings of brill, turbot and skate were only slightly above those of 1951. Sole, conger eel, ling and the combined unclassified varieties each showed small decreases which in the aggregate amounted only to 700 cwt. Two steam trawlers based at Dublin which were in operation only for part of the year landed 8,653 cwt. of fish, compared with 19,893 cwt. in 1951. Killybegs, Galway, Dublin, Howth, Schull, Clogherhead and Dingle were, in order of merit, the ports at which the greatest weights of demersal fish were landed during the year. The bulk (about 119,000 cwt.) of the catch was sold on the Dublin Wholesale Fish Market which is the main centre of distribution.

The following table shows the respective weights and total weight of landings made by inshore fishermen and the Dublin steam trawlers in each of the past ten years—

Year	Inshore Fishermen	Trawlers	Total
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
1952	126,188	8,653	134,841
1951	105,543	13,512	119,055
1950	99,752	19,893	119,645
1949	129,256	22,281	151,537
1948	125,048	27,519	152,567
1947	117,132	26,545	143,677
1946	129,659	26,785	156,444
1945	150,174	14,009	164,183
1944	121,818	18,170	139,988
1943	104,069	12,209	116,278

PELAGIC FISHERY.—Herrings: There was a moderate improvement in the quantity of herrings landed compared with 1951 but the year's results were below average as will be seen from the following table showing the quantity and value of herring landings and the average price per cwt. in each of the last ten years—

Year	Cwt.	£	Average value per cwt.
			s. d.
1952	54,947	60,451	22 0
1951	49,823	56,830	22 10
1950	67,840	55,438	16 4
1949	45,300	49,438	21 10
1948	73,050	73,828	20 3
1947	124,918	111,284	17 10
1946	100,494	96,819	19 3
1945	108,288	96,318	17 9
1944	77,538	81,982	21 2
1943	76,698	90,908	23 8

The total catches on the east coast were almost the same in quantity as in 1951. The run of fish in the summer season was again light generally and there was little inducement to the fishermen to prosecute the fishing vigorously. Of the southern ports, Dummore East had a measure of success during the winter season as the somewhat larger boats based there were able to move out to off-shore grounds to locate the shoals. It is worth recording that a dense shoal of herring appeared in Kenmare Bay in January and February, 1952, being the first such run experienced in that locality for many years, and good catches were taken. The fish were of good quality—large full fat fish. A big increase in the volume of landings at Achill was a feature of the fishing along the west coast, the figure rising from less than 2,000 cwt. in 1951 to over 14,000 cwt. in 1952. The winter herring season on the Donegal coast was disappointing; the shoals appeared on the inshore grounds about the usual time but remained only for a short period, and there was a decrease in total catches for the year in that sector of the coast just equal to the increase recorded in the Achill area. The gross earnings of the herring fishermen were somewhat higher than in 1951 although the average price per cwt. was slightly lower. Of the total supplies, approximately 18,500 cwt. was disposed of on the Dublin Wholesale Fish Market.

MACKEREL.—Particulars of the quantity, value and average price per cwt. of mackerel landings during the past ten years are given in the following table—

Year	Cwt.	£	Average value per cwt.	
1952	13,018	20,967	s.	d.
1951	17,017	19,959	32	3
1950	19,838	20,399	23	5
1949	27,220	38,300	20	7
1948	150,076	95,673	28	3
1947	38,260	36,011	12	9
1946	66,934	55,366	18	10
1945	95,568	57,229	16	7
1944	88,294	55,270	12	0
1943	84,105	78,125	12	6
			18	7

The quantity of mackerel sold on the Dublin Wholesale Fish Market was about 2,200 cwt.

The gradual decline in the volume of mackerel landings in evidence for the preceding three seasons persisted in 1952 when the catch was the lowest recorded for very many years. Nevertheless, the average price per cwt. was sufficiently improved compared with 1951 to give a bigger aggregate return to the fishermen. At the opening of the Spring season the mackerel were more plentiful than in the corresponding period of 1951 and fair landings were made but the fish did not remain within the range of the smaller boats which engage in this fishery for more than a short time. The Autumn season off the south-west coast, the principal centre of the mackerel fishing, was most disappointing, the fish failing to put in an appearance in quantity on any of the usual grounds.

SHELLFISH.—In recording the landings of shellfish, some varieties are dealt with by weight and others by number and for that reason the results of the shellfish fishery as a whole are shown in terms of value. The total value of the shellfish taken in 1952 was substantially higher than in 1951, the respective figures being £124,196 and £93,604. The increase was due mainly to an enhanced volume of landings of crawfish, lobsters and periwinkles at the southern centres and, in a lesser degree, at the western centres. Escallops were the only variety to show a very small decline.

PERSONNEL AND VESSELS.—There was an increase of 209 in the number of men engaged in sea-fishing in 1952 as compared with 1951, the respective figures being 9,684 and 9,475. Of these, 1,754 men were solely engaged as against 1,627 in 1951, while 7,930 were described as partially engaged compared with 7,848 in 1951. The numbers of boats employed at sea-fishing, with the comparative figures for 1951 shown in parenthesis, are as follows—motor vessels, 655 (654); sail boats, 730 (697); row boats, 1,886 (1,912). The last two vessels of the small fleet of

steam trawlers which had operated out of Dublin port for many years were finally withdrawn from service in the course of the year—one in April and one in October—and were not replaced by the owners. On the other hand, three diesel engined high sea vessels, each 94 feet overall in length, were added to the fishing fleet by An Bord Iascaigh Mhara.

IRISH SEA FISHERIES ASSOCIATION, LTD., and AN BORD IASCAIGH MHARA.—The Irish Sea Fisheries Association, Limited, which was incorporated in 1930 under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, 1893 to 1913, ceased to exist in 1952 when, under the provisions of the Sea Fisheries Act, 1952, it was replaced by a corporate body, An Bord Iascaigh Mhara, together with an advisory organisation, An Comhlachas Iascaigh Mhara. The Board was formally constituted on 24th April, 1952, with a membership of six (including the Chairman) all of whom were appointed by the Fishery Authority. The members hold office for two years but are eligible for re-appointment.

The Board continued and expanded the marketing service for fishermen provided by their predecessors in office and, in addition to the auctioning of fish, they took initial steps to develop the wholesaling side of the business. The quantity and value of fish (excluding a small quantity of shellfish) marketed from 24th April, 1952, to the end of the Board's trading year, 31st March, 1953, were 79,066 cwt. and £281,087. For the calendar year 1951, the corresponding trading figures of the former Association were 68,523 cwt. and £190,997. That Association also marketed in 1952 up to its dissolution on 23rd April, 25,083 cwt. (value £69,607). Sales by the Board of shellfish at £2,259 were low, mainly because under a re-arrangement introduced at Cromane Purification Station mussels were dealt with on a fee basis at the plant for the gatherers who undertook the marketing of the purified mussels themselves. The Board also imported a quantity of white fish to meet demands in times of scarcity of home landings, the total so imported being 4,554 cwt. valued at £31,141.

The Board preserved, with some modification, the operation of the credit facilities under which fishermen are enabled to obtain boats and gear on a repayment basis related to their weekly earnings. The funds required for this purpose are provided by means of advances from the Central Fund. During the period ended 31st March, 1953, the Board issued to fishermen eight new boats of the 50' class. They also issued two newly-built smaller motor boats and had two others ready for issue at the close of the period. Nine of these vessels were produced at the Board's own boatyards, the remainder having been built at other boatyards in this country. The former Association also issued in 1952 up to its dissolution on 23rd April a 50' boat and a 38' boat. Reconditioning, re-engining and servicing of existing craft was carried on by the Board on an extensive scale. There

were four 50' boats under construction in the Board's yards on 31st March, 1953, and orders had been placed with outside yards for two more boats of this size and also for two 60' boats.

The value of issues of boats, machinery, gear and other equipment and of repair and other services rendered to fishermen from 24th April, 1952, to 31st March, 1953, was £105,970. The value of like facilities provided by the former Association between 1st January, 1952, and its dissolution on 23rd April, 1952, was £22,612.

As a practical step towards ensuring greater regularity in fish supplies and promoting a higher level of fish consumption, the Board purchased abroad three fishing vessels, each 94' overall in length, capable of operating on the more distant fishing grounds. Two of these vessels went into commission in December, 1952, and the third in February, 1953. The Board also commenced a full review of conditions within the fishing industry with a view to determining what further measures might be introduced to ensure that it will play its full part in the production effort. They completed and put into operation the quick-freezing, cold storage and fish meal pilot plants at Killybegs, the erection of which was commenced by the former Association, and at the end of the year they had actively under consideration further expansion in this and other processing fields, as well as measures designed for more widespread distribution of fish of good quality in areas at present poorly served in that respect.

The Board co-operated with the Department of Education (Technical Instruction Branch) and the Dublin Vocational Education Committee in providing for fishermen at Howth, Co. Dublin, a class dealing with marine engine maintenance, repair of fishing gear and the rudiments of navigation. The course was conducted with marked success and, with the help of the Department of Education, the various Vocational Education Committees and the Marine Service of the Department of Defence, it is proposed to extend such instruction to other centres in due course.

AN COMHLACHAS IASCAIGH MHARA.—This body, membership of which is open to any person engaged in sea-fishing or in the distributive fish trade, was established on 23rd June, 1952, under the provisions of the Sea Fisheries Act, 1952. Its functions are to make representations to An Bord Iascaigh Mhara on matters generally appertaining to the improvement of the industry. The Statute provided for a Committee of Management consisting of eight persons, including a Chairman, elected triennially by the members, the fishermen having four representatives, the wholesale fresh fish trade and the retail fish trade one representative each, and the other sections of the distributive fish trade, two representatives. Pending the holding of formal elections, a provisional Committee, as provided for in the Act,

was set up consisting of the elected directors of the former Irish Sea Fisheries Association, Limited, as representatives of the sea fishermen, together with four other persons appointed by the Fishery Authority to represent the retail, wholesale and other sections of the distributive fish trade. The registration of producers and distributors was one of the first activities of the provisional Committee whose term of office may not legally exceed twelve months and who are charged under Statute with the making of all necessary arrangements for the election of the regular Committee by the members. Five meetings of the provisional Committee were held to 31st March, 1953, at which various matters affecting the industry at large were discussed with a view to the due formulation and submission of representations to An Bord Iascaigh Mhara.

SEA FISHERIES PROTECTION.—Vessels of the Department of Defence, which undertakes the protection of the exclusive fishery limits, maintained fishery patrol service during the year but no incursions of boats of extern registration were detected. Effective assistance was also rendered by the Garda Síochána in the enforcement of the fishery laws generally.

SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATIONS, ETC.—The biological investigations into the stocks of scallops (*Pecten maximus*) in the Castletownbere (Bantry Bay) and Conneemara areas progressed further during 1952. Representative samples of fish from these two areas were examined regularly with a view to completing the picture of the life history of these shellfish in the areas mentioned. In order to test certain conclusions tentatively drawn from previous work, the tagging or marking for future identification of scallops at Castletownbere was commenced at the end of the fishing season in 1952. The tag used consisted of a small white celluloid disc bearing a number and the words "Fisheries Branch". This tag was attached to the scallop shell by means of a piece of silver wire which was passed through a hole bored in the ear. One hundred and forty scallops were so tagged and by the close of the year under review 20 or 14.4% of the tagged fish were recovered. An interim report on the investigations was read at the meeting in October, 1952, of the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea. The investigations into the possibility of reviving the oyster fishery of Clew Bay made further progress during the year. The selected area which had been restocked in previous years was kept under observation during the breeding season and a considerable amount of useful data was obtained. A further supply of young oysters imported from Brittany were put out on the beds in the month of April, 1952. It was not found possible to resume the investigations into the sprat stocks in 1952.

Three uncommon fishes were submitted for identification in the course of the year. One, which had been taken in Dingle

Bay in February, was identified as a specimen of *macrurus laevis*. This species had never previously been recorded as taken in shallow waters near the coast although it is not uncommonly found in deep waters off the south-west and west coasts. A specimen of Stone Basse was taken near Castle-townshend (Co. Cork) in August and the largest Sting Ray landed in Ireland yet recorded was taken in Gregory Sound, Aran Isles, Co. Galway, in the same month. The latter fish was 47 inches in length and weighed 41½ lb., gilled. Notes on these specimens were published in the October, 1952, and April, 1953, issues of the *Irish Naturalists Journal*. A list of fishes caught within the 100 fathom line recorded to date in Ireland was prepared by an officer of the Department and it is expected that it will be published by the authorities of the National Museum. This list should be of value to persons interested in the various species of fish to be found off the Irish coast.

An investigation into whiting stocks was begun by one of the Department's biologists just before the close of the period under review and some material was collected for the study of the age, growth, sexual maturity and feeding habits of this species. Surface temperatures were recorded daily as usual at the Coningbeg Lightship and extracts from the records forwarded regularly to the headquarters at Copenhagen of the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (I.C.E.S.) for use in the preparation of synoptic charts of the waters of Western Europe.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES.—Two delegates attended the Jubilee Conference of the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea at Copenhagen from 29th September to 7th October, 1952. This country had a special interest in the work of the following sub-committees of the Council, viz., Salmon and Trout Committee, Shellfish Committee, Atlantic Slope Committee, Hydrographical Committee and the Herring Committee. A paper on Irish scallops was read to the Shellfish Committee and a full account of the salmon tagging programme described elsewhere in this Report was given to the Salmon and Trout Committee. The senior delegate was elected Chairman of the Salmon and Trout Committee and a member of the Finance Committee.

A joint meeting of the Challenger Society (which exists for the promotion of oceanography) and representatives of Marine Laboratories was held at the Royal Dublin Society, Ballsbridge, on 11th and 12th September, 1952. Most of the marine and freshwater laboratories in Great Britain were represented at the meeting which was attended also, among others, by representatives of Irish and British Universities. Two papers under the titles "Notes on fisheries research in Ireland" and "The effect of a hydro-electrical scheme on the salmon stocks of a river" and brief notes on Irish scallops, perch in Irish waters and salmon movements around Ireland were contributed by

members of the scientific staff of the Department. The Fisheries engineer gave an account of the construction and operation of the Leixlip hydraulic fish pass on the River Liffey—the only one of its kind in Ireland or Great Britain. A visit to the structure by those attending the meeting was arranged by the Department.

MARINE WORKS.—Proposals received during the year for State-aided works in the construction and improvement of fishery piers, boatslips, navigation beacons, etc., and for the dredging of fishery harbours were investigated and full collaboration was maintained with the Office of Public Works, the Special Employment Schemes Office and Local Authorities in arranging for the execution of such works as were deemed necessary or desirable in the fishery interest. Procedure in dealing with minor marine works was modified during the year by the introduction of an arrangement which enables an Inter-departmental Committee functioning in connection with Oifig na Gaeltachta agus na gCeanntar gCúing to decide such cases.

In order to enable the growing fleet of the larger-type fishing boats as a whole to range along the entire coast, a project for the provision of about six major fishing stations at strategic points on the coastline was approved in principle and by the end of the year arrangements were in hand for the carrying-out of a reconnaissance survey to determine the sites most suitable for development in that respect.

LEGISLATION.—The Sea Fisheries Act, 1952, became law on 22nd April, 1952. It provided for the setting up, in place of the Irish Sea Fisheries Association, Limited, of a new development board, An Bord Iascaigh Mhara, and for the establishment of an advisory body, An Comhlachas Iascaigh Mhara. Provision is also made in the Statute for the regulation of sea-fishing, chiefly through the licensing of fishing vessels exceeding thirty-five feet in length, control of methods of landing and disposal of sea-fish, and the licensing of persons engaged in the sale of fresh fish by auction or by wholesale.

Two Statutory Instruments and one Bye-law, particulars of which are given in Appendix No. 23 were made during the year.

PART II.

INLAND FISHERIES.

EXTENT OF FISHERY DISTRICTS AND NAMES OF THE
PRINCIPAL RIVERS IN EACH DISTRICT.

District	Extent of District.	Principal Rivers
No. 1 Dublin	Skerries Head to Wicklow Head.	Liffey Vartry
No. 2 Wexford	Wicklow Head to Kiln Bay, east of Bannow Bay, Co. Wexford.	Slaney Avoca
No. 3 Waterford	Kiln Bay, east of Bannow Bay to Helvick Head, Co. Waterford.	Suir Barrow Nore.
No. 4 Lismore	Helvick Head to Ballycotton Head, Co. Cork.	Blackwater, Funshion, Bride, Awbeg.
No. 5 Cork	Ballycotton Head to Crow Head, Co. Cork.	Lee, Owenboy, Bandon, Argideen.
		Hen, Mealagh, Owvane, Coomhola, Glengarriff, Adrigole.
No. 7 Kerry	Crow Head, Co. Cork, to Kerry Head, Co. Kerry.	Roughy, Sheen, Finnihy, Blackwater, Sneem, Laune, Flesk, Maine, Caragh, Currane, Cummieragh, Inny.
No. 8 Limerick	Kerry Head, Co. Kerry, to Hag's Head, Co. Clare.	Shannon, Deel, Fergus, Mulcair, Little and Upper Brosna, Inny, Maigue, Feale.
No. 91 Galway	Hag's Head to a point near Cashla Coastguard Station, Co. Galway.	Corrib, Claregalway.
No. 92 Connemara	Cashla Coastguard Station to Slyne Head, Co. Galway.	Ballinahinch, Recess, Cashla, Owengowla, Invermore, Inverbeg, Scræbe, Furnace.
No. 101 Ballinakill	Slyne Head to Pigeon Point, Westport Bay, Co. Mayo.	Culfin, Errif, Bundorragha, Dawros, Carrowniskey, Bunowen (Louisburgh).
No. 102 Bangor	Pigeon Point to Benwee Head, Co. Mayo.	Newport, Burrishoole, Owenduff, Owengarve, Owenmore, Glenamoy.

District	Extent of District.	Principal Rivers
No. 11 Ballina	Benwee Head to Coonamore Point, Co. Sligo.	Moy, Cloonaghmore (Palmerston), Easkey.
No. 12 Sligo	Coonamore Point to Mullaghmore Headland, Co. Sligo.	Ballisodare, Garavogue (Sligo), Bonet, Drumcliff.
No. 13 Ballyshannon	Mullaghmore Headland to Rossan Point, Co. Donegal.	Erne, Bundrowes, Bunduff, Eske, Eaney Water, Oily, Glen.
No. 14 ¹ Letterkonny	Rossan Point to Malin Head, Co. Donegal.	Owenea, Gweebarra, Gweedore (Crolly), Glady, Lackagh, Lennon, Crana.
No. 17 ² Dundalk	Carlingford Lough to Clogher Head, Co. Louth.	Fane, Dee, Glyde.
No. 17 ¹ Drogheda	Clogher Head to Skerries Head, Co. Dublin.	Boyne, Blackwater, Deel.

NOTE.—The former districts of Cork No. 51, Bandon No. 52, Skibbereen No. 61 and Bantry No. 62 were amalgamated by the Cork Fishery District Order, 1951, in December, 1951, to form the Cork No. 5 district.

The area comprised in the former No. 142 or Moville District was, by the Foyle Fisheries Act, 1952, incorporated in the Foyle Area which is administered by the Foyle Fisheries Commission.

INLAND FISHERIES.

Holders of licences issued by Boards of Conservators for the capture of salmon, sea trout and eels are required by the Statistics (Salmon, Sea Trout and Eels) (No. 2) Order, 1945 (S.R. and O. No. 354 of 1945) to furnish returns of their catches. The returns furnished for the year 1952 indicate that 1,857,949 lb. of salmon, valued at the time of landing at £471,740, were captured by licence holders in the seventeen fishery districts, compared with 2,584,588 lb. valued at £673,383 for 1951. The latter figures do not include the catches in the former Moville Fishery district which was transferred to the Foyle Area as from 1st April, 1952, under the provisions of the Foyle Fisheries Act, 1952. The catches of sea trout amounted to 58,650 lb. valued at £7,682 in 1952, compared with 54,377 lb. valued at £7,765 in 1951.

Conditions favoured netting during the major part of the season but, despite this, the catch of salmon by all commercial methods of fishing fell by approximately 700,000 lb. to 1,632,724 lb. in 1952. The catches by rods declined to a lesser extent, falling from 247,955 lb. to 225,225 lb. in 1952.

The total catch of salmon in 1952 was distributed as follows:—draft nets, 45.3%, drift nets, 22.9%, stake nets and other commercial methods, 19.7%, and rods, 12.1%. The proportion of fish caught by rod was greater than in any of the previous four years. The catch by rods in 1952 showed an increase over that of 1951 in the Cork, Kerry, Limerick, Galway, Ballinakill, Sligo and Letterkenny fishery districts. The yield of the commercial fisheries was lower, however, in all districts, except Dundalk which showed a slight improvement, and Drogheda where the improvement was quite substantial—about 32%.

Up to and including the second week in April the runs of spring fish were considered to be somewhat better than in the average year in most spring fish rivers. From mid-April onward, however, the runs declined. The runs of grilse at first showed promise of a good season but they failed to reach expectations and the season closed much earlier than usual. The grilse runs in some rivers had ended almost completely by the middle of July and as a result the rivers relying mainly on this fish had a poor season.

The returns from the various commercial fishing engines depends to a large extent on local conditions and, consequently, a comparison cannot usefully be made between the yields in different fishery districts. It is of interest, however, to compare the results obtained by rod and line in the various districts. Excluding the former Moville District, a total of 5,716 rod licences (for various periods) were issued in 1952, and 23,838 salmon weighing 225,225 lb. and valued at £55,875 were

returned as taken on rod and line. The average catch per rod was, therefore, 4.17 salmon, weighing 39.4 lb. and valued at £9 15s. 0d., a somewhat less favourable result as compared with previous years. Ballina district showed the best average catch per rod at 14.4 fish weighing 94½ lb. and valued at £19 8s. 0d. The average weight of all fish taken on the rod was 9.3 lb., slightly more than in 1951. In the Dundalk, Drogheda, Dublin, Wexford, Lismore, Cork, Connemara and Ballinakill districts the average weight exceeded 10 lb. The best average weight (14.2 lb.) was again in the Drogheda District, reflecting the high proportion of large spring fish in the catches made in that district.

The total catch of sea trout has remained remarkably constant in the past twelve years, generally fluctuating between 50,000 and 60,000 lb. Of the total catch of 58,650 lb., 67.0% was taken by rods, 25.7% by drift nets, 4.3% by drift nets and 3.0% by other commercial methods. The proportion taken on the rod in 1952 was about the same as that of the previous year but much in excess of the 1949 and 1950 figures. As will be seen from Appendix No. 18 the most important districts for sea trout angling are Wexford, Cork, Kerry, Connemara, Ballinakill, Bangor and Letterkenny. For the country as a whole the catch per rod was 7.6 fish weighing 6.9 lb. and valued at 17s. 6d., but as sea trout fishing is little practised in many districts these figures are not indicative of the returns per rod in the recognised sea trout fisheries of the country. For example, the average yield per rod in the Ballinakill District was 49.5 fish weighing 49 lb. valued at £6 2s. 10d., while in the Lismore District the average catch did not reach one fish per rod. The Connemara District yielded more sea trout than any other district and the average catch per rod was almost 25 fish. This is a high average as many of the anglers were short term visitors. The average weight of the sea trout taken in 1952 on rod and line was 0.91 lb. or about 10% higher than in the year 1951. This increase may be attributed to the return to more normal conditions as far as the incidence of small whirling or finnock, which had been prevalent in 1951, was concerned.

Conditions for drift netting for salmon, which is carried on in the open sea off the north coast of County Mayo and the Donegal coast, were favourable during 1952 and the fishing again gave satisfactory results. This method of fishing relies almost completely on grilse, and the average weight of the fish captured is normally between 6 and 7 lb. During 1952 the average weight was 6.9 lb. or slightly higher than the average of the previous four years.

The smolt migration was reported as satisfactory in most districts, although of somewhat shorter duration than usual. The spawning season of 1952-53 was also reported as reasonably satisfactory. Some instances of furunculosis were brought to notice during the year and a few cases of fish mortality from other causes were investigated.

The yield of the eel fisheries showed some improvement on that of 1951. The catch was returned at 1,971 cwt., valued at £24,420, as against 1,806 cwt. valued at £22,466 in 1951. The catch of eels in the various districts during the past three years is given in Appendix No. 15. Exports of eels during the past five years were as follows:—

1952	1,885 cwt.	value	£24,603
1951	1,369 „	„	£17,619
1950	1,761 „	„	£21,812
1949	2,239 „	„	£33,307
1948	3,176 „	„	£54,094

Eels are exported chiefly to markets in Great Britain, where the average price of eels for 1952 was maintained at about the level of that of 1951.

BOARDS OF CONSERVATORS—

The receipts and expenditure of Boards of Conservators during the fishery years ended 30th September, 1952, and 30th September, 1951, were:—

RECEIPTS :		1952	1951
		£	£
Licence Duty	...	15,879	13,999
Fishery Rates	...	26,053	23,246
Subscriptions	...	413	569
Exchequer Grants	...	6,020	3,290
Miscellaneous Receipts	...	2,147	1,333
		<hr/> 50,512	<hr/> 42,437
EXPENDITURE :			
Salaries, etc.	...	9,392	8,083
Travelling, etc.	...	9,982	7,061
Protection of Rivers	...	30,044	24,743
Law Costs	...	1,940	897
		<hr/> 51,358	<hr/> 40,784

The foregoing summary of receipts and expenditure does not include sums received by way of special local licence duty which were surrendered to the Exchequer under Section 13 of the Fisheries (Tidal Waters) Act, 1934. Details of the receipts and expenditure of each Board are given in Appendix No. 19. As the Movable Board ceased to exist on 31st March, 1952, the receipts and expenditure for that Board are excluded from the figures for 1951 in order to show a proper comparison with 1952.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE INDUSTRY.

The number of fishermen who engaged in seasonal netting for salmon in tidal waters under common law right is estimated at 4,374, and 395 others were employed by proprietors of commercial salmon fisheries. Professional anglers and ghillies numbered approximately 550. Boards of Conservators employed 1,268 waterkeepers, 97 others being employed by the owners of private fisheries. Almost 7,000 persons, therefore, obtained either whole-time or part-time employment in the inland fisheries during the fishery year 1951/52.

INSTRUMENTS OF CAPTURE.

The total number of fishing licences of all kinds issued in 1952, excluding 65 issued by the former Movable Board prior to its dissolution on 1st April, was 7,990 which is the highest number on record. The totals for previous years—including those issued in the Movable district—were as follows:—

1951, 7,563; 1950, 6,875; 1949, 6,334; 1948, 6,275.

The number of whole season rod licences issued, 4,111, showed an increase of over 600 on last year's notably high figure. Endorsement extensions to other fishery districts numbered 729 as compared with 762 in 1951. The numbers of 14-day rod licences and of £1 licences issued in certain districts from 1st July onwards came to 4,229 and 376 respectively, as compared with 955 and 639 in 1951. The grand total of 6,445 rod licences shows an increase of 581 on the total for 1951.

Appendix No. 20 shows the numbers of the various classes of licences issued in each Fishery District. The rates of licence duty are given in Appendix No. 21.

Appendix No. 22 contains particulars of Public Inquiries held during the year. An Abstract of Bye-Laws made is given in Appendix No. 23.

SALMON EXPORTS.

The average price received for salmon exported showed a slight decrease compared with the average price for 1951. The total quantity of salmon exported in 1952 amounted to 18,043

cwt. valued at £638,500, compared with 22,809 cwt. valued at £843,832 in 1951 and 17,638 cwt. valued at £574,173 in 1950. The trade was handled by 119 holders of export licences issued under the Agricultural and Fishery Products (Regulation of Export) Act, 1947 (Export of Salmon) Order, 1950 (S.I. No. 90 of 1950). Exports were in the main consigned to Great Britain but the French market continued to attract exporters in 1952.

ARTIFICIAL PROPAGATION OF SALMON AND TROUT.

Owing to prolonged dry weather towards the end of 1951 conditions were unfavourable for the collection of brown trout ova at all hatcheries and, in consequence, the total output of fry in 1952 was considerably less than the average for the previous few years. The output at each hatchery or enlarging station is given in Appendix No. 24. In common with other hatcheries the output at the hatcheries operated by the Department at Loughs Owel and Ennel was seriously affected by weather conditions, but the lowering of Lough Ennel in connection with drainage works also militated against hatchery operations. Due to adverse weather, hatcheries in Great Britain were unable to supply trout ova which had been ordered to supplement home supplies. As the quantity of brown trout ova available for distribution to angling clubs and others depends upon these sources of supply many applicants had to be disappointed in 1952. The total quantity distributed was only 198,500 as compared with 1,108,000 the previous year.

Conditions favoured the production of salmon ova and fry. The station operated by the Lismore Estates Co. in conjunction with the Department at Lismore, Co. Waterford, produced sufficient salmon ova to make possible the resumption of general distribution of ova on a limited scale, in addition to maintaining a substantial allocation for the restocking of the River Liffey.

The production of sea-trout ova was again disappointing and little was available for distribution. An occurrence of some interest was the presence of unusually large numbers of small non-spawning sea trout at the Department's hatchery at Glenties.

Despite the low water levels, fry from most hatcheries are reported to have matured in good condition and circumstances were on the whole favourable for their liberation. Output of salmon, sea trout and brown trout fry at the privately owned stations operated by the Blackwater Hatchery Committee yielded over 1,100,000 salmon ova and the brown trout hatchery at Oughterard produced about 375,000 brown trout ova. Both hatcheries received financial assistance from the Department and the entire output of fry was used for stocking local waters. Details of the fry produced at all stations is given in Appendix No. 24.

SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATIONS.

Further research was made during 1952 into the movements of salmon around Ireland, as part of the investigations initiated by the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea. Tagging of adult salmon was resumed at Rath, Co. Kerry, and at Streedagh, Co. Sligo. Arrangements were made to tag salmon caught by drift nets off the coast of County Donegal but owing to unexpected difficulties this part of the programme had to be abandoned for the season. At Rath 144 fish (mostly grilse) were tagged and 23 recaptures were made. As in the previous years most of the recaptures were made in the nearby rivers entering Kenmare, Bantry and Ballinskelligs Bays. Isolated recaptures following longer migrations were made at Plassy near Limerick City on the River Shannon and on the Culfin river in Connemara, each place being some 140 miles from the tagging station. A fish was also taken in the Ballinahinch river in Connemara, an estimated distance of 126 miles from Rath.

Results from Streedagh were disappointing in that only 12 re-captures were recorded from 205 taggings, most of which were grilse. The pattern of the recaptures was similar to that of the previous year being virtually all made in rivers entering Donegal Bay. A fish tagged at this station in 1951 was re-captured in a drift net off Tory Island in 1952. The percentage recovery of fish tagged at Streedagh has been the lowest recorded to date from the various stations for the tagging of clean fish around the Irish coast. A report prepared by officers of the Department as to the operations at Streedagh will be published in the *Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy*.

Officers of the Department co-operated with officers of the Ministry of Commerce, Belfast, to the extent of working out results from tagging experiments carried out near Portladden and Carrick-a-rede on the County Antrim coast. A paper on this subject has been compiled by an officer of the Department in collaboration with an officer of the Ministry of Commerce, Belfast, and will be published in the *Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy*.

Tagging of smolts was commenced on the River Blackwater at Clondulane, Co. Cork, and on the River Erne at Cliff, County Donegal, a special bridle attachment being used with the "Lea" hydrostatic tag of small size. At these stations 434 and 735 smolts respectively were tagged. Several smolts were recaptured before they reached the sea, indicating that the tagging operation was successful and that the fish had resumed their normal downstream movements.

During 1952, 841 salmon and sea trout kelts were tagged at Glenties, Co. Donegal, Ballisodare, Co. Sligo, Treanlaur, Co. Mayo, Killarney, Co. Kerry, Banteer, Co. Cork, and Lismore, Co. Waterford, in conjunction with hatchery operations at these

places. A few fish which had been tagged as *kelt*s in previous years have been recaptured as clean fish but the results are not yet sufficient to form the basis of a report.

Investigations of the salmon stocks of the River Shannon, which have been in progress since 1928, were continued during the year under review and a report on the incoming stocks for the years 1948 to 1951 inclusive will appear in the *Journal du Conseil* published by the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea.

Further work was carried out during 1952 on the experimental removal of coarse fish from three small lakes, namely, Loughs Barnagrow (Co. Cavan), Glore (Co. Westmeath) and Rea (Co. Galway). It is estimated that the stocks of perch and pike in Loughs Barnagrow and Glore have now been reduced by one-half as a result of these operations. Further material from these lakes has been collected and the investigation of the age and growth of the perch and pike in the waters is in progress.

A number of angling clubs was authorised by permit to remove coarse fish from waters under their control, and substantial numbers of pike and perch were reported as having been removed from Lough Corrib, Co. Donegal, Lough Conn, Co. Mayo, and Lough Cullane, Co. Clare. In addition, a number of angling clubs organised pike fishing competitions during the winter months with the object of reducing the number of these predators. A report on the age, growth and food of brown trout in Lough Rea, based on material gathered during the years 1948 to 1952 inclusive, was completed by the Technical Assistant at the close of the year and arrangements for its publication in the *Scientific Proceedings of the Royal Dublin Society* have been made.

Experiments in the artificial enrichment of lakes by the addition of nutrients were continued during the year by the addition of ground limestone and artificial fertilisers. Kinlooney Lough, near Westport, Co. Mayo, and Lough Annemagh near Clifden, Co. Galway, were again treated and operations were commenced on Barfinnehy Lough near Kenmare, Co. Kerry, and Lough Ananima near Glenties, Co. Donegal.

With the co-operation of the fishery owner, Mr. C. W. Roberts, a number of small brown trout were removed from Lough Feeagh, Co. Mayo, in November, 1952, marked with numbered tags and released in Lough Conn. The transfer was effected by officers of the Fisheries Branch in collaboration with representatives of the Inland Fisheries Trust and of the Castlebar Anglers' Association. The object of this experiment is the study of the effects of environment and food supplies on the growth rate of brown trout.

Investigations on a reduced scale into the stocks of brown trout in the River Dodder were continued, and the investigations

into the brown trout of Caragh Lake in Co. Kerry, which had been temporarily suspended in 1951, were resumed. A short report on the trout of Lough Melvin, prepared by a member of the Department's staff, was published in *The Salmon and Trout Magazine* (No. 136) for September, 1952.

Specimens of Twaité Shad from the Rivers Blackwater and Suir were examined and a short report on the status of this species, and the closely related Allis Shad, compiled by an officer of the Department, appeared in the *Irish Naturalists' Journal*.

A service which has been availed of to an increasing extent in recent years is that whereby information as to the life history of unusual freshwater fish has been furnished to enquirers who submit for examination sets of scales of uncommon fish and specimens of food organisms. This service, which fosters a desirable interest in fish life on the part of the fishing public, is also of advantage to the scientific staff of the Department, who obtained by this means details of the life history of many interesting fish which might not otherwise have come to light. Sets of scales, together with relevant data (length, weight, date, place, and means of capture, etc.) of any abnormal or large fish, and in particular of salmon weighing 35 lb. or over, pike of 30 lb. or over and trout (either sea or brown) of 7 lb. or over are therefore welcomed.

Scales of an early running grilse, which was captured twelve days earlier than the earliest recorded capture of a grilse in Ireland up to that time, were forwarded to the Department in April, 1952. A description of the scales was furnished to the sender and later published in "*The Field*" of October 11th, 1952.

The scientific staff of the Department have also given assistance to officers of Boards of Conservators requiring expert opinion on fish believed to have been captured illegally.

Following visits paid by an officer of the Fisheries Branch to Billingsgate (London), Manchester and Liverpool Wholesale Fish Markets for the purpose of examining the quality and freshness of Irish salmon on those markets advice was tendered to exporters generally on the precautions necessary to ensure that their consignments should reach export markets in good condition.

POLLUTION.

Several cases of pollution of rivers and lakes came under notice during the year. At the request of the Boards of Conservators concerned certain cases were studied by the biological and engineering staffs of the Department and recommendations furnished as to remedial measures. A mining enterprise was

found to be discharging an effluent which, owing to the quantity of silt present, rendered the river temporarily unable to support fish life. Fish mortality caused, it is believed, by some form of intermittent deleterious or poisonous effluent was observed on the River Dodder, Co. Dublin, on a number of occasions in 1952. Owing to the number of enterprises on the banks of this river it was not possible from the evidence available to establish the source of the effluent. The matter is being kept under observation.

An accidental discharge of chemicals from a factory in Co. Louth resulted in some fish mortality and steps were taken to ensure against a repetition. In consequence of the lower acreage of flax cultivated and the advice tendered by the Department's flax inspectors to growers and handlers of flax, complaints regarding damage from flax water showed a decrease.

OFFENCES AGAINST THE FISHERY LAWS.

The number of prosecutions for fishery offences instituted during the year (273) showed an increase of 42 on the figure for 1951. Three holders of salmon dealers' licences had their licences revoked on conviction for contraventions of the Fisheries Acts. As in former years the *Gárda Síochána* and members and employees of angling associations rendered valuable assistance to Boards of Conservators in the protection of inland fisheries during 1952.

FOYLE FISHERIES COMMISSION.

On 1st April, 1952, the Commission entered on the duties assigned to it by Section 11 of the Foyle Fisheries Act, 1952, in regard to the management of the tidal waters of the River Foyle and conservation and protection of the fisheries of the Foyle area created under the Act.

The Commission made the following Regulations which were accorded the approval of the Minister:—

- Foyle Area (Licensing of Fishing Engines) Regulations, 1952, dated 9th April, 1952.
- „ „ (Control of Netting) Regulations, 1952, dated 9th April, 1952.
- „ „ (Returns by Licence Holders) Regulations, 1952, dated 9th April, 1952.
- „ „ (Restriction of Netting) (No. 2) Regulations, 1952, dated 6th June, 1952.
- „ „ (River Finn—Weekly close time) Regulations, 1952, dated 6th June, 1952.
- „ „ (Prohibition of Freshwater Netting) Regulations, 1952, dated 27th June, 1952.
- „ „ (Elections to Advisory Council) Regulations, 1952, dated 9th September, 1952.

The Commission has published a Report incorporating the audited accounts of the Commission covering the six months ended 30th September, 1952, the terminal date of the fishery year as appointed by the Act. Two members of the staff of the Fisheries Branch were appointed members of the Commission, one of whom was elected Chairman at its first meeting.

INLAND FISHERIES TRUST INCORPORATED.

This company is provided with a grant-in-aid from the Fisheries Vote and in 1952/53 the sum so paid was £4,900. Waters have been acquired by the Trust in Counties Meath, Westmeath, Cavan, Longford, Offaly, Roscommon, Galway, Clare, Sligo, Cork, Donegal and Monaghan. These extend over 30 lakes of a total area of 24,000 acres and 500 miles of rivers, excluding minor tributaries. The fisheries have been obtained mostly from the Electricity Supply Board and the Land Commission on lease or on an agency basis. Three fisheries have been donated by private owners and four other offers of private waters have been made. In the management and development of the waters acquired the Trust works with the assistance of local Preservation Committees selected by local Angling Associations. These Committees look after the interests of local anglers and assist through their local knowledge in devising the best course of development.

In a majority of the waters acquired by the Trust, the problem has been to build up the depleted trout stocks. This is being done by netting and trapping predatory coarse fish and by turning in small trout transferred from other waters. In a few waters, where there is a big stock of small trout, the problem has been the provision of better living conditions for the fish, and the solution of this problem involves the carrying out of biological surveys, and various measures to increase the quantity or improve the quality of the available food. In addition, a number of waters which did not hold trout but where conditions are favourable for trout have been stocked and are being developed with encouraging results.

In addition to acquiring waters, and developing the waters so acquired, the Trust has joined with An Bord Fáilte in a scheme for the development of the Western Lakes—Corrib, Mask, Conn and Arrow. This scheme, which is being financed by An Bord Fáilte and worked in co-operation with the local angling associations, is being carried out under the supervision of a joint committee of Trust and Bord Fáilte officials, and is based on experimental work done on Lough Sheelin by the Trust in this and last season. Lough Sheelin, which is being developed as a Trust water, is also being utilised as an experimental centre and a training centre for fishery operatives employed in other areas. A member of the staff of Fisheries Branch continued to act as Chairman of the Council of the Trust and two other members as members of the Council.

ENGINEERING ACTIVITIES.

Drainage schemes and hydro-electric works were again among the principal matters which engaged the attention of the Department's engineering staff. A number of schemes developed to a point where advice was desired by promoters on aspects affecting fish and fish life. The most important of these were the proposals for the drainage of the River Corrib and the hydro-electricification of the Glady River, Co. Donegal, and the River Annamoe, Co. Wicklow.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEMES.

The fish passes incorporated in the hydro-electric works on the River Erne were kept under observation and large numbers of salmon were observed to use them. Certain alterations in the normal routine of operation of these passes were however required before smolts could be induced to pass freely downstream. The difficulty experienced by elvers using the elver passes incorporated in the salmon passes has now been largely overcome by the use of stone of a larger gauge than that with which the elver passes were formerly filled.

While work on the hydro-electric scheme for the River Lee had not yet reached the stage where works under construction called for special precautions in the fishery interest, preliminary consultations were held with the Electricity Supply Board's engineers concerning the types of fish passes to be designed. Plans were also prepared for the removal of certain obstructions, and the improvement of access to certain tributaries of the River Lee containing suitable spawning grounds, thus to some extent compensating for spawning reaches proposed to be flooded. Some of these obstructions have already been removed.

Work was begun on the construction of a salmon pass at the Cork Waterworks Weir, and a pass was constructed in the River Shournagh, a tributary of the Lee.

ARTERIAL DRAINAGE SCHEMES.

With the River Brosna scheme entering on its final stages in the course of the year, the effect of the new conditions of flow and facilities for ascent of fish past the various mill weirs throughout the catchment area called for attention. Four new fish passes were built to this Department's design at the following places in the Tullamore area:—

1. Charleville Demesne.
2. Clonaslee Sand Trap.
3. Cobb's Weir, Upper Silver river.
4. Gavagan's Weir, Upper Silver river.

The work on the Glyde and Dee drainage scheme also reached an advanced stage and another fish pass, designed by this

Department, was built at Drumcar weir, Co. Louth. The drainage works carried out on the River Feale caused marked changes in the character of the flow in the estuary. This gave rise to an application for alteration of the existing Bye-laws regulating salmon netting in this area. A member of the Department's engineering staff took part in the public inquiry. The design for the fish pass to be erected at the tidal barrage under construction on the River Fergus at Clarecastle was modified in consultation with the Office of Public Works engineers. The modification was made necessary by the revision of the design of the barrage.

GENERAL.

Advice and assistance were afforded to Boards of Conservators and angling associations on various engineering matters such as the construction of fish passes and hatcheries, drainage schemes and the protection of smolts descending through waters used by industrial concerns. The definitions and statutory limits at the mouths of a number of rivers were examined and set out where necessary. A fish pass was designed for Spicer's dam on the River Blackwater at Navan and the fish pass was subsequently erected by the occupier of the milldam, a large proportion of the cost being subscribed by anglers, angling associations, netsmen, fishery owners and other fishery interests, including this Department. Many items of equipment, including a mobile laboratory for on-the-spot investigation of fishery problems, were designed for the Inland Fisheries Trust. The Foyle Fisheries Commission was advised on various matters such as the effect of obstructions at the mouth of the Rivers Finn and Burndale, while the tidal and freshwater boundary of the Finn was further investigated.

LEGISLATION.

During the year the Foyle Fisheries Act, 1952, became law. This enactment provided for the acquisition by the Minister, jointly with the Ministry of Commerce, Belfast, of the fisheries in the tidal waters of the River Foyle, legislation having been enacted in parallel terms in Belfast. The Act provided for the dissolution of the Moyville Board of Conservators, for the establishment of the Foyle Fisheries Commission to administer the acquired fishery, to regulate fishing in the entire Foyle area as defined, and for the setting up of an Advisory Council. The Advisory Council consists of elected and ex-officio members and its main purpose is to advise the Commission in relation to the administration of the fisheries generally. The Act empowers the Commission to take all necessary steps for the conservation, protection, management and improvement of the fisheries in the Foyle area and enables the Commission to make such rules and regulations, subject to the approval of the Minister, necessary to this end.

The Fisheries (Consolidation) Bill, 1952, was introduced in An Seanad on 3rd December, 1952, to consolidate the Fisheries Acts, 1842 to 1949. The examination of the Bill by the Standing Joint Committee of both Houses of the Oireachtas had not concluded at the end of the year. This Bill had been originally before An Seanad as the Fisheries (Consolidation) Bill, 1950, but had lapsed on the dissolution of the Oireachtas in May, 1951. The Bill of 1952 is identical with that of 1950 except for some slight revision, mainly to include some textual amendments by the former Standing Joint Committee.

During the year a number of Statutory Instruments and Bye-Laws were made, of which particulars are given in Appendix No. 23.

GEARÓID MAC PHARTHALAÍN,

Parliamentary Secretary

to the Minister for Agriculture.

2nd September, 1953.

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APPENDIX No. 1.

Total Quantity and Value of SEA FISH (excluding Salmon) returned as LANDED during the year 1952.

KINDS OF FISH	EAST COAST (Omeath to Carnsore Point)		SOUTH COAST (Carnsore Point to Loop Head)		WEST COAST (Loop Head to Erris Head)		NORTH COAST (Erris Head to Moville)		TOTAL	
	cwt.	£	cwt.	£	cwt.	£	cwt.	£	cwt.	£
Brill	31	224	393	3,082	231	1,822	555	5,455	1,210	10,583
Soles	127	1,319	877	8,675	116	1,199	435	5,037	1,555	16,230
Turbot	40	302	536	4,118	90	705	235	2,067	901	7,192
Total Prime Fish	198	1,845	1,806	15,875	437	3,726	1,225	12,559	3,666	34,005
Cod	9,557	40,979	1,063	4,018	43	162	2,812	12,480	13,475	57,639
Conger Eel	157	272	174	316	—	—	6	21	337	609
Haddock	1,402	5,933	52	132	62	166	2,053	6,731	3,569	12,962
Hake	322	1,066	1,678	2,352	14	40	1,865	7,910	3,879	11,368
Herrings	8,457	11,699	16,901	14,973	15,896	15,103	13,693	18,676	54,917	60,451
Ling	111	351	221	647	27	81	49	267	408	1,346
Mackerel	277	442	8,341	13,047	1,863	3,782	2,537	3,696	13,018	20,967
Plaice	9,721	41,118	4,035	27,189	926	6,237	4,254	30,478	18,936	105,022
Ray or Skate	7,748	16,241	5,672	12,757	1,663	4,472	1,831	5,297	16,914	38,767
Sprats	—	—	—	—	11	28	183	52	194	80
Whiting	15,887	20,231	18,374	30,899	7,771	15,953	8,569	16,048	50,601	83,131
Other kinds of Wet Fish	6,119	14,670	9,511	21,236	2,289	6,119	5,137	10,402	23,056	52,427
Total for Wet Fish	59,956	154,847	67,828	143,441	31,002	55,869	44,214	124,617	203,000	478,774
Shell Fish:—	No.		No.		No.		No.		No.	
Crabs	18,168	328	5,812	89	1,700	8	59,740	958	85,420	1,383
Crayfish	—	—	102,842	20,558	37,948	6,829	996	166	141,786	27,553
Escallops	—	—	190,249	2,508	227,447	2,424	—	—	417,696	4,932
Lobsters	35,332	5,582	113,665	21,387	58,017	9,221	87,814	15,674	294,828	54,864
Oysters	—	—	35,010	285	370,346	4,296	15,120	180	420,476	4,761
Mussels	11,356	4,299	2,227	657	—	—	170	80	13,753	5,036
Periwinkles	1,834	1,575	12,688	10,977	9,161	6,481	4,523	3,347	28,206	22,380
Other Shell Fish	3,711	3,048	212	220	10	8	15	11	3,948	3,287
Total Value of Shell Fish	—	14,832	—	59,681	—	29,267	—	20,416	—	124,196
Grand Total of Value	—	169,679	—	203,122	—	85,136	—	145,033	—	602,970

APPENDIX No. 2.

Comparison for the eight years, 1945-52, of the Average Prices per cwt. of various kinds of Sea Fish.

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Brill	£ s d. 6 16 9	£ s d. 6 18 2	£ s d. 6 18 9	£ s d. 7 1 11	£ s d. 7 12 9	£ s d. 8 6 5	£ s d. 7 14 5	£ s d. 8 14 11
Soles	8 14 11	9 3 3	9 7 3	9 10 4	10 2 4	9 18 9	10 5 9	10 8 9
Turbot	6 9 0	6 6 9	7 2 4	7 5 0	7 16 7	7 10 0	7 12 4	7 19 8
Cod	3 19 11	3 14 5	3 13 4	3 11 9	4 13 6	4 14 2	4 15 3	4 5 7
Conger Eel	1 14 4	1 8 11	1 12 2	1 13 3	1 13 5	1 16 7	1 18 0	1 16 2
Haddock	3 11 6	4 4 6	2 11 2	2 5 6	3 16 3	4 7 0	4 15 4	3 12 8
Hake	2 14 4	3 14 10	3 10 9	4 16 3	4 10 0	4 7 4	3 8 11	2 18 7
Herrings	17 9	19 3	17 10	1 0 3	1 1 10	16 4	1 2 10	1 2 0
Ling	2 11 11	2 7 0	2 8 0	2 7 1	2 7 7	2 5 9	2 5 3	3 6 0
Mackerel	12 0	16 7	18 10	12 9	1 8 3	1 0 7	1 3 5	1 12 3
Plaice	4 16 7	4 16 9	4 16 8	4 18 4	5 15 0	5 15 0	5 19 2	5 10 11
Ray or Skate	1 11 2	1 12 11	1 14 7	1 18 4	1 17 11	2 2 8	2 3 9	2 5 10
Sprats	6 6	5 2	6 0	5 8	6 1	5 1	6 3	8 3
Whiting	1 9 9	1 13 11	1 15 9	1 13 4	1 10 8	1 12 10	1 13 9	1 12 10

N.B. "Average price" as shown in this table represents total value divided by total weight for each kind of fish, year by year. It does not purport to take direct cognizance of any abnormal rise or fall in price attributable to a seasonal glut or shortage of a particular kind of fish.

APPENDIX No. 3.

FISH IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1952.

(as compared with those of 1951).

	Quantity		Value	
	1951	1952	1951	1952
	cwt.	cwt.	£	£
I.—IMPORTS				
Fresh and Frozen:				
All varieties exclusive of Shell Fish ...	36,939	26,090	143,008	99,175
Shell Fish ...	1,459	1,827	6,617	8,305
Cured: } All varieties inclusive of {	34,785	37,015	145,168	168,478
Canned: } Shell Fish {	29,526	16,133	526,496	252,374
TOTALS ...	102,709	81,095	821,289	528,332
II.—EXPORTS.				
Fresh:				
Salmon and Trout ...	22,809	18,043	843,832	638,500
Eels (freshwater) ...	1,369	1,885	17,619	24,603
Coarse Freshwater Fish ...	15	10	98	57
Herrings ...	15,409	9,864	19,903	16,041
Mackerel ...	1,037	1,219	2,606	3,083
White Sea Fish ...	7,639	4,132	17,052	9,404
Shell Fish ...	32,989	37,167	85,045	160,169
Cured or Salted:				
Herrings ...	1,148	53	2,345	204
Others ...	1,149	646	11,324	13,678
Canned ...	1,100	244	27,223	5,948
TOTALS ...	84,664	73,263	1,027,047	871,678

The figures given above for exports of salmon and trout include those relating to exports from the former Moville Fishery District now comprised in the Foyle Area.

APPENDIX No. 4.

PARTICULARS OF SUMMER HERRING FISHING, 1952.

Fishing Port	Duration of Fishing.	Quantity	Value
		cwt.	£
Keel & Keem ...	September and October	11,047	10,469
Clogher Head ...	July—October	599	1,255
Greenore & Carlingford ...	July—October	365	389
Achill ...	September and October	349	300
Magheraroarty ...	May	245	245
Kincasslagh ...	May	220	220
Other Ports ...	April—October	515	919
TOTALS ...		13,340	13,797

APPENDIX No. 5.

PARTICULARS OF THE WINTER HERRING FISHING, 1952/53.

Fishing Port	Duration of Fishing.	Quantity	Value
		cwt.	£
Clogher Head ...	November & December	793	1,185
Howth ...	November to January	3,840	5,449
Skerries ...	January to March	486	724
Wicklow ...	November to January	257	516
Arklow ...	November to January	2,238	3,051
Courtown ...	November & December	721	801
Cahore ...	November to April	290	203
Curragh ...	November to April	300	310
Ballyconigar ...	November to April	270	189
Duncannon ...	November & December	267	267
Passage East ...	November & December	755	973
Dunmore East ...	November to February	4,574	5,379
Ballycotton ...	November to February	3,543	8,464
Baltimore ...	November to February	439	633
Bantry ...	November to January	589	719
Ballycrovane ...	November to February	489	489
Sneem ...	November to January	1,831	1,171
Achill ...	November & December	466	280
Keel & Keem ...	November & December	3,617	3,086
Loughros Point ...	January to April	217	368
Killybegs ...	November & December	2,307	3,121
Teelin ...	November to April	1,776	2,233
Malinbeg ...	November to April	1,387	2,294
Portnoo ...	November & December	483	463
Burtonport ...	November & December	2,049	3,430
Kincasslagh ...	November & December	294	336
Bunbeg ...	November & December	4,159	4,423
Magheraroarty ...	November to April	252	214
Other Ports ...	November to April	1,495	2,215
TOTALS ...		40,184	52,986

309 barrels and 256 half-barrels of herrings were cured during the year 1952.

N.B.—Appendix No. 5 deals with a seasonal fishing which extends into part of two calendar years. Consequently the figures in Appendices Nos. 4 and 5 will not total precisely to the aggregate shown at page 5 of this Report.

APPENDIX No. 6.

PARTICULARS OF SPRING MACKEREL FISHING, 1952.

Fishing Port	Duration of Fishing	Quantity	Value
		cwt.	£
Valentia	March—July	2,634	3,373
Baltimore	April—July	2,501	4,692
Lackan	July	785	1,153
Kilmore	June & July	369	610
Fethard and Slade	June & July	268	351
Malinbeg	March—July	249	274
Other Ports	March—July	820	1,558
TOTALS		7,626	12,011

APPENDIX No. 7.

PARTICULARS OF THE AUTUMN MACKEREL FISHING, 1952/53.

Fishing Port	Duration of Fishing	Quantity	Value
		Cwt.	£
Dunmore East	August	527	648
Bundoran	August & September	383	765
Bummahon	August & September	318	477
Dunabratton	August & September	236	345
Old Head of Kinsale	August & September	220	330
Clarinbridge	August & September	221	321
Tramore	August & September	210	420
Other Ports	August to February	2,950	5,043
TOTALS		5,065	8,358

Mackerel was not cured in 1952.

N.B.—Appendix No. 7 deals with a seasonal fishing which extends into part of two calendar years. Consequently the figures shown in Appendices Nos. 6 and 7 will not total precisely to the aggregate shown at page 6 of this Report.

APPENDIX No. 8.
PERSONNEL ENGAGED IN FISHING ; AND REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION AND CLASSIFICATION OF FISHING CRAFT IN 1952.

HOW ENGAGED (i.e., whether solely or partially)	MEN	Steam Vessels				Motor Vessels				Sail Boats				Row Boats		Total Vessels
		200 tons gross and over	100 tons gross and over	20 tons gross and over	15 tons gross and over but less than 20 tons	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	Un-classed A	Un-classed B	Open boats of less than 18 feet keel and more over all.	Open boats of less than 18 feet keel and more over all.	
EAST COAST :																
Solely engaged	512	1	1	34	14	8	17	46	1	1	1	20	17	96	17	281
Partially engaged	804	—	—	—	—	1	1	10	—	—	—	3	1	19	1	38
Laid-up	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	16	2	—	—	35
Totals	1,316	2	1	34	14	9	19	61	2	2	2	131	20	131	20	352
SOUTH COAST :																
Solely engaged	722	—	—	18	5	3	40	220	2	4	117	77	148	369	148	1,003
Partially engaged	2,671	—	—	1	1	—	2	16	—	3	22	21	23	34	23	1,119
Laid-up	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	22	—	—	26	29	67	145	67	295
Totals	3,393	—	—	19	8	3	42	258	2	7	165	127	238	548	238	1,417
WEST COAST :																
Solely engaged	254	—	—	5	4	6	10	20	—	—	86	45	282	302	282	760
Partially engaged	2,358	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	—	—	28	26	215	55	215	3,238
Laid-up	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	1	124	90	124	234
Totals	2,652	—	—	5	5	6	11	23	—	—	132	72	447	447	621	1,322
NORTH COAST :																
Solely engaged	266	—	—	13	10	1	9	122	—	—	200	25	174	174	131	685
Partially engaged	2,057	—	—	—	2	1	1	11	—	—	24	4	16	4	16	60
Laid-up	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	45	1	38	24	24	122
Totals	2,323	—	—	14	12	2	13	140	—	—	269	30	216	216	171	867
TOTALS FOR 1952 :																
Solely engaged	1,754	2	1	70	33	18	76	408	3	5	427	167	941	941	578	2,729
Partially engaged	7,930	—	—	2	5	2	5	40	1	3	74	56	112	289	112	545
Laid-up	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	34	—	—	96	32	217	217	217	684
GRAND TOTALS	9,684	2	1	72	39	20	85	482	4	9	597	255	1,342	1,342	1,050	3,958

APPENDIX No. 9.

TRAWLING AND SEINING, 1952.

Port or Locality	Number of men engaged	Number of Boats engaged	*Tonnage of Motor Boats			Fishing Period
			Not exceeding 10 Tons	Over 10 tons and not exceeding 15 tons	Over 15 tons	
Clogher Head	25	5	...	1	4	All year.
Balbriggan	30	6	...	2	4	All year.
Loughshinny and Skerries	30	6	...	4	2	January to October.
Howth	5	11	...	7	4	All year.
Dublin	46	8	2	...	6	All year.
Dun Laoghaire	12	3	...	1	2	January to October.
Arklow	56	14	...	1	13	January to November.
Courtown	8	2	2	...	...	May to September.
Wexford	37	8	4	2	2	All year.
Rosslare	32	8	5	...	3	January to November.
Kilmore	48	14	12	...	2	All year.
Fethard and Slade	12	3	3	...	...	June to November.
Duncannon	18	6	6	...	...	June to October.
Dunmore East	36	9	4	2	3	All year.
Passage East	56	28	28	...	...	All year.
Waterford	4	1	...	1	...	February to September.
Helvick	32	6	5	...	1	All year.
Ballycotton	20	10	10	...	...	All year.
Cobh	26	6	5	1	...	All year.
Passage West	6	2	2	...	...	April to October.
Crosshaven	3	1	1	...	...	February to October.
Dungarvan	3	1	1	...	...	November to February.
Kinsale	9	3	3	...	...	January to October.
Courtmacherry	6	2	2	...	...	May to October.
Union Hall	28	9	3	5	1	January to September.
Castletownsend	18	6	4	2	...	All year.
Schull	44	13	10	...	3	All year.
Bantry	32	9	2	1	6	All year.
Castletownbere	3	1	1	...	...	June to August.
Derreen	9	3	...	3	...	All year.
Ballinskelligs	12	3	1	...	2	All year.
Portmagee	12	3	2	...	1	May to November.
Valentia	38	8	6	1	1	All year.
Dingle	82	21	7	9	5	All year.
Liscannor	4	1	1	...	...	April to November.
Aran Islands	18	4	1	1	2	All year.
Galway	36	9	1	3	5	All year.
Cleggan	8	2	2	...	...	April to November.
Murrisk	16	4	...	1	3	All year.
Achill	16	4	...	1	3	January to November.
Inishbofin	9	3	...	1	...	April to November.
Ballina	6	2	2	...	...	June to September.
Kilcummin and Ross	6	2	2	...	...	May to July.
Enniscrone	12	4	4	...	...	May to September.
Sligo and Strandhill	8	2	1	...	1	June to October.
Bundoran	3	1	1	...	...	June to October.
Killybegs	78	18	2	...	16	All year.
Burtonport	9	3	3	...	...	May to September.
Bunbeg	12	3	3	...	...	April to September.
Downings	20	5	3	2	...	January to November.
Rathmullen	12	3	3	...	...	April to November.
Buncrana	16	5	3	1	1	April to November.
Culdaff	44	11	...	...	...	April to November.
Moville	48	12	11	...	1	All year.
Greencastle	24	8	6	1	1	All year.
Totals	1,243	345	194	53	98	

* All motor craft except three Steam Trawlers.

APPENDIX No. 10.

SEA FISHERY LOANS.

Statement of Account for the year ended 31st March, 1953.

	£	£
Outstanding on 1st April, 1952	15,985	...
Repayments	...	...
Written off under Fisheries (Revision of Loans) Act, 1931	...	16,013
Outstanding on 31/3/53	29	...
Instalments not matured	29	...
Instalments accrued during year on certain loans	...	...
Totals	16,013	16,013

* This relates to interest accrued in a few cases where loans were issued on a "Principal and Interest" basis.

Number of Loan Accounts open as at 1st April, 1952

Number of Loan Accounts closed during the year ended 31st March, 1953

Number of Loan Accounts open as at 1st April, 1953

N.B.—The issue of Fishery Loans on the system formerly prevailing ceased in 1931. Since then facilities by way of boats and gear have been provided by the Irish Sea Fisheries Association and An Bord Iascaigh Mhara for fishermen on a hire-purchase basis (See Appendix No. 11).

APPENDIX No. 11.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT

in respect of

Repayable Advances made during the period of twenty-two years to the Irish Sea Fisheries Association, Ltd., to the date of the Association's dissolution, 23rd April, 1952, and to An Bord Iascaigh Mhara as from that date to 31st March, 1953, for the provision of boats and gear to fishermen.

	£		£
Repayable with Interest on an annuity basis in respect of:—		Repayments to 31st March, 1952	165,791
(a) Advances amounting to £393,500 made up to 31st March, 1952	577,516	Repayments made during the year ended 31st March, 1953	13,937
(b) Advances amounting to £70,000 made during year ended 31st March, 1953	110,868	Balance outstanding:—	
		Due in arrears	48,201
		Instalments and Interest not matured	460,455
	688,384		508,656
			688,384

NOTE.—Advances made to the Association and the Board are repayable on the basis of a twenty year annuity in half-yearly instalments.

APPENDIX No. 12.

Quantity and Value of all Salmon and Sea Trout taken in each of the Three Years 1950, 1951 and 1952 by Instruments of Capture.

	1952	1951	1950	1952	1951	1950
(A)	lb. 1,857,919	lb. 2,584,588	lb. 1,882,852	£ 471,740	£ 673,383	£ 514,253
(B)	225,225	247,955	239,121	55,875	67,419	53,460
(C)	426,410	542,881	442,035	96,988	139,540	114,847
(D)	841,476	1,374,481	911,828	220,524	359,074	259,750
(E)	364,838	419,271	289,868	98,053	107,350	86,196

	1952	1951	1950	1952	1951	1950
(A)	lb. 58,650	lb. 54,377	lb. 50,280	£ 7,682	£ 7,765	£ 7,470
(B)	39,307	36,368	31,744	5,001	4,856	4,752
(C)	2,536	2,942	1,509	314	586	224
(D)	15,046	12,735	13,336	1,994	1,827	1,821
(E)	1,761	2,332	3,691	343	496	673

SEA TROUT.

(A) = Total for all engines.
(B) = Total for rod and line.
(C) = Total for drift nets.
(D) = Total for draft nets.
(E) = Total for stake nets, weirs, etc.

This Appendix does not include returns from the former Moville Fishery District.

APPENDIX No. 13.

Quantity and Value of Salmon taken in each of the Three Years 1950, 1951 and 1952 by Fishery Districts.

Fishery District	*	Quantity			Value		
		1952 lb.	1951 lb.	1950 lb.	1952 £	1951 £	1950 £
Dublin	R	3,477	4,947	2,507	1,027	1,480	663
	N	13,842	17,250	11,826	3,904	5,488	3,242
Wexford	R	23,658	29,401	26,029	5,874	8,395	5,860
	N	46,605	53,292	38,771	13,820	16,359	12,635
Waterford	R	28,202	38,343	29,511	7,633	11,058	6,630
	N	203,920	354,899	255,726	52,134	89,723	70,222
Lismore	R	26,384	33,525	20,043	5,889	8,749	4,509
	N	208,604	318,058	246,109	49,478	84,858	69,924
†Cork	R	22,982	21,410	13,537	6,600	5,889	4,058
	N	100,133	182,985	108,285	29,181	51,676	32,155
†Kerry	R	20,208	16,316	19,702	5,069	4,119	4,375
	N	124,464	247,533	132,793	30,712	62,573	34,313
Limerick	R	40,139	30,034	48,688	9,899	8,251	10,954
	N	161,342	245,797	182,006	43,688	69,577	51,156
Galway	R	4,822	4,497	3,220	1,111	1,206	811
	N	44,571	58,934	51,441	11,924	15,254	13,768
Connemara	R	4,720	6,570	3,792	1,189	1,642	853
	N	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ballinakill	R	4,544	3,069	3,708	1,135	890	802
	N	14,594	22,667	16,333	2,498	5,560	3,589
Bangor	R	4,231	4,471	6,660	1,007	1,135	1,498
	N	44,429	70,615	52,722	10,013	17,366	15,226
Ballina	R	15,694	21,914	16,564	3,272	5,524	3,727
	N	204,816	243,507	203,855	53,012	60,444	51,946
Sligo	R	2,395	2,720	4,490	615	724	1,010
	N	32,908	58,482	28,115	8,591	14,132	8,399
Ballyshannon	R	2,085	6,795	8,154	540	1,790	1,835
	N	131,611	176,531	107,064	31,415	42,310	31,624
Letterkenny	R	11,463	9,197	14,998	2,415	2,355	3,098
	N	147,944	158,014	126,039	32,234	35,267	36,472
Dundalk	R	1,802	1,168	2,149	435	285	487
	N	43,056	44,262	30,702	10,983	9,808	7,001
Drogheda	R	8,409	13,570	10,369	2,176	3,927	2,290
	N	109,885	83,806	71,934	32,273	25,569	19,120
TOTALS		1,857,949	2,584,588	1,882,852	471,740	673,383	514,253

* R indicates capture by means of single rod and line; N by means of nets, weirs, etc.

† The figures for the Cork fishery district for 1950 and 1951 represent the total of the figures for Cork, Bandon, Skibbereen and Bantry districts for those years. The figures for the Kerry fishery district for 1950 represent the total of the figures for Kenmare, Killarney and Waterville districts for that year.

APPENDIX No. 14.

Quantity and Value of Sea Trout taken in each of the Three Years 1950, 1951 and 1952 by Fishery Districts.

Fishery District	*	Quantity			Value		
		1952 lb.	1951 lb.	1950 lb.	1952 £	1951 £	1950 £
Dublin	R	1,002	573	508	137	76	87
	N	3,540	3,583	1,464	506	710	252
Wexford	R	2,154	2,911	1,459	253	358	237
	N	5,151	2,885	3,266	628	290	526
Waterford	R	544	312	220	68	36	33
	N	1,586	625	1,363	227	87	217
Lismore	R	195	352	40	26	65	6
	N	1,604	777	1,153	199	104	139
†Cork	R	5,258	3,023	1,946	690	364	267
	N	1,084	1,566	1,165	113	202	118
†Kerry	R	7,914	6,831	6,676	994	953	1,001
	N	1,643	3,263	3,868	324	641	711
Limerick	R	1,238	555	1,173	161	94	175
	N	1,239	2,269	672	161	432	87
Galway	R	685	621	373	93	79	55
	N	274	580	537	41	142	57
Connemara	R	10,467	10,500	11,190	1,308	1,512	1,679
	N	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ballinakill	R	2,596	3,111	2,581	325	341	393
	N	415	115	74	45	14	7
Bangor	R	2,423	2,144	1,213	304	267	181
	N	629	178	2,565	115	23	322
Ballina	R	488	1,101	935	63	134	140
	N	242	91	205	30	14	26
Sligo	R	114	139	202	19	17	30
	N	Nil	110	Nil	Nil	22	Nil
Ballyshannon	R	232	37	316	29	5	47
	N	338	185	63	44	25	9
Letterkenny	R	2,129	3,020	1,852	266	411	281
	N	551	623	652	116	65	81
Dundalk	R	384	664	930	49	88	118
	N	650	494	499	81	46	54
Drogheda	R	1,478	474	130	216	56	20
	N	397	665	990	51	92	112
TOTALS		58,650	54,377	53,283	7,682	7,755	7,473

* R indicates capture by single rod and line; N by means of nets, weirs, etc.

† The figures for the Cork fishery district for 1950 and 1951 represent the total of the figures for Cork, Bandon, Skibbereen and Bantry districts for those years. The figures for the Kerry fishery district for 1950 represent the total of the figures for Kenmare, Killarney and Waterville districts for that year.

APPENDIX No. 15.

Quantity and Value of Eels taken in each of the Three Years 1950, 1951 and 1952 by Fishery Districts.

Fishery District	Quantity			Value		
	1952 lb.	1951 lb.	1950 lb.	1952 £	1951 £	1950 £
Waterford ...	10,024	4,959	2,421	879	354	155
Limerick ...	114,773	122,393	115,811	13,501	14,512	13,729
Galway ...	40,934	50,958	50,518	4,149	5,095	5,578
Ballina ...	16,800	9,149	10,157	2,392	1,067	1,269
Sligo ...	Nil	3,696	1,680	Nil	277	126
Ballyshannon ...	14,875	1,537	1,446	1,099	130	139
Letterkenny ...	378	Nil	Nil	28	Nil	Nil
Dundalk ...	3,293	3,724	7,469	318	315	357
Drogheda ...	19,691	5,895	8,589	2,054	716	620
TOTALS ...	220,768	202,311	198,091	24,420	22,466	21,973

NOTE.—Eel Fishing was not carried on in the following Districts during the period 1950/52; Dublin, Wexford, Lismore, Cork, Kerry, Connemara, Ballinakill and Bangor.

APPENDIX No. 16.

Total Quantity and Value of Salmon, Sea Trout and Eels taken by all engines in each of the Three Years 1950, 1951 and 1952 by Fishery Districts.

Fishery District	Total Weight for District			Total Value for District		
	1952 lb.	1951 lb.	1950 lb.	1952 £	1951 £	1950 £
Dublin ...	21,861	26,353	16,305	5,574	7,754	4,244
Wexford ...	77,568	88,489	69,525	20,575	25,402	19,258
Waterford ...	244,276	399,138	269,251	60,941	101,258	77,257
Lismore ...	236,787	352,712	267,345	55,592	93,776	74,578
*Cork ...	129,467	208,985	129,933	36,584	58,131	36,601
*Kerry ...	154,229	273,943	163,039	37,099	68,286	40,400
Limerick ...	318,731	401,048	348,350	67,410	92,866	76,101
Galway ...	91,286	115,590	106,089	17,318	21,776	20,269
Connemara ...	15,187	17,070	14,982	2,488	3,154	2,532
Ballinakill ...	22,149	28,962	22,696	4,003	6,805	4,791
Bangor ...	51,718	77,408	63,160	11,444	18,791	17,227
Ballina ...	238,040	275,762	231,716	58,769	67,183	57,108
Sligo ...	35,417	65,155	34,487	9,225	15,172	9,565
Ballyshannon ...	149,141	185,085	117,043	33,127	44,260	33,654
Letterkenny ...	162,465	170,854	143,541	35,057	38,098	39,932
Dundalk ...	49,185	50,312	41,749	11,866	10,542	8,017
Drogheda ...	139,860	104,410	92,012	36,770	30,360	22,162
TOTALS ...	2,137,367	2,841,276	2,131,223	503,842	703,614	543,696

* The figures for the Cork fishery district for 1950 and 1951 represent the total of the figures for Cork, Bandon, Skibbereen and Bantry districts for those years. The figures for the Kerry fishery district for 1950 represent the total of the figures for Kenmare, Killarney and Waterville districts for that year.

APPENDIX No. 17.

Number, Quantity and Value of Salmon taken by Single Rod and Line during each of the Three Years 1950, 1951 and 1952 by Fishery Districts.

Fishery District	No. of Fish			Quantity			Value		
	1952	1951	1950	1952	1951	1950	1952	1951	1950
				lb.	lb.	lb.	£	£	£
Dublin ...	318	476	288	3,477	4,947	2,507	1,027	1,480	663
Wexford ...	2,023	2,566	2,456	23,658	29,401	26,029	5,874	8,395	5,860
Waterford ...	2,833	3,993	2,941	28,202	38,343	29,511	7,633	11,058	6,630
Lismore ...	2,311	3,371	2,130	26,384	33,525	20,043	5,889	8,749	4,509
*Cork ...	2,266	2,147	2,111	22,992	21,410	18,537	6,600	5,883	4,058
*Kerry ...	2,200	2,020	2,216	20,208	16,316	19,702	5,069	4,119	4,375
Limerick ...	4,582	3,681	5,382	40,139	30,034	48,688	9,899	8,251	10,954
Galway ...	588	594	491	4,822	4,497	3,220	1,111	1,206	811
Connemara ...	472	657	474	4,720	6,570	3,792	1,180	1,642	853
Ballinakill ...	434	461	480	4,544	3,069	3,708	1,135	890	802
Bangor ...	469	542	748	4,231	4,471	6,660	1,007	1,135	1,498
Ballina ...	2,389	3,197	2,213	15,694	21,914	16,564	3,272	5,524	3,727
Sligo ...	285	351	497	2,395	2,728	4,490	615	724	1,010
Bally-shannon ...	233	759	944	2,085	6,795	8,154	540	1,790	1,835
Letterkenny ...	1,666	1,201	1,925	11,463	9,197	14,998	2,413	2,355	3,098
Dundalk ...	148	122	146	1,802	1,168	2,149	435	285	487
Drogheda ...	591	917	703	8,409	13,570	10,369	2,176	3,927	2,290
TOTALS ...	23,838	27,055	26,135	225,225	247,955	239,121	55,875	67,419	53,460

* The figures for the Cork fishery district for 1950 and 1951 represent the total of the figures for Cork, Bandon, Skibbereen and Bantry districts for those years. The figures for the Kerry fishery district for 1950 represent the total of the figures for Kenmare, Killarney and Waterville districts for that year.

APPENDIX No. 18.

Number, Quantity and Value of Sea Trout taken by Single Rod and Line during each of the Three Years 1950, 1951 and 1952 by Fishery Districts.

Fishery District	No. of Fish			Quantity			Value		
	1952	1951	1950	1952	1951	1950	1952	1951	1950
				lb.	lb.	lb.	£	£	£
Dublin ...	1,260	592	455	1,002	573	508	137	76	87
Wexford ...	3,378	4,132	2,144	2,154	2,911	1,459	253	358	237
Waterford ...	625	346	254	544	312	220	68	36	33
Lismore ...	201	270	92	195	352	40	26	65	6
*Cork ...	6,719	3,395	2,245	5,258	3,023	1,946	690	364	269
*Kerry ...	8,185	11,499	5,238	7,914	6,831	6,676	994	953	1,001
Limerick ...	1,714	886	1,395	1,238	555	1,173	161	94	175
Galway ...	783	784	397	685	621	373	93	79	55
Connemara ...	10,467	11,089	12,789	10,467	10,500	11,190	1,308	1,512	1,679
Ballinakill ...	2,621	3,236	2,727	2,596	3,111	2,581	325	341	393
Bangor ...	2,457	2,069	2,389	2,429	2,144	1,213	304	267	181
Ballina ...	504	1,342	1,391	488	1,101	935	63	134	140
Sligo ...	111	124	251	114	139	202	19	17	30
Bally-shannon ...	226	49	345	232	37	316	29	5	47
Letterkenny ...	2,126	3,040	1,767	2,129	3,020	1,852	266	411	281
Dundalk ...	407	739	348	384	664	930	49	88	118
Drogheda ...	1,557	514	132	1,478	474	130	216	56	20
TOTALS ...	43,334	44,106	34,359	39,307	36,368	31,744	5,001	4,856	4,752

* The figures for the Cork fishery district for 1950 and 1951 represent the total of the figures for Cork, Bandon, Skibbereen and Bantry districts for those years. The figures for the Kerry fishery district for 1950 represent the total of the figures for Kenmare, Killarney and Waterville districts for that year.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF BOARDS OF CONSERVATORS FOR THE YEAR 1952.

44

(2) " " " £238

PARTICULARS OF LICENCES ISSUED BY BOARDS OF CONSERVATORS
FOR THE YEAR 1952.

APPENDIX No. 20.

APPENDIX No. 21.

Licence Duty payable on the undermentioned fishing engines.

	£	s	d
On each Salmon Rod (for full year in one District) ...	2	0	0
Do. Salmon Rod (14 days licence issuable where Board of Conservators so resolves) ...	1	0	0
Do. Salmon Rod (special licence available 1st July to end of season issuable where a Board of Conservators so resolves) ...	1	0	0
Do. Salmon Rod (Endorsement, extending a current licence to another District) ...	0	10	0
Do. Snap Net ...	2	10	0
Do. Draft Net or Seine ...	4	0	0
Do. Drift Net ...	3	0	0
Do. Bag Net ...	10	0	0
Do. Fly Net ...	30	0	0
Do. Stake Net ...	30	0	0
Do. Head Weir ...	6	0	0
Do. Box or Crib ...	10	0	0
Do. Gap, Eye, or Basket (in eel weir) ...	2	0	0
Do. Long Line for Eels ...	2	0	0

On other engines the duty is as follows:--

Fishery District	Pole Net	Loop Net	Eel Trap	Special Local Licences	
				Rod	Draft Net
	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
1. Dublin ...	2 0	—	—	—	—
2. Wexford ...	2 0	—	—	—	—
3. Waterford ...	2 0	—	—	—	—
4. Lismore ...	2 0	—	—	—	—
5. Cork ...	2 0	—	—	—	—
7. Kerry ...	1 0	—	—	—	—
8. Limerick ...	2 0	—	—	—	—
91. Galway ...	2 0	—	15 0	—	—
92. Connemara ...	2 0	—	—	—	—
101. Ballinakill ...	2 0	—	—	—	—
102. Bangor ...	2 0	—	—	—	—
11. Ballina ...	2 0	—	—	—	—
12. Sligo ...	2 0	—	—	—	—
13. Ballyshannon ...	2 0	—	2 0	*2 0	*40 0
141. Letterkenny ...	2 0	0 10	—	†2 0	†12 10
171. Drogheda ...	2 0	0 10	2 0	—	†20 0
172. Dundalk ...	2 0	—	—	—	—

* River Erne Tidal Waters. † River Lackagh Tidal Waters.
 ‡ River Owenaa Tidal Waters.

APPENDIX No. 22.

PUBLIC INQUIRIES HELD DURING THE YEAR 1952.

Date of Inquiry	Where held	Subject Matter	Decision taken by Parliamentary Secretary on considering report of inquiry
28th May, 1952	Clonmel	{ Close season for angling in the Waterford Fishery District.	Close season altered.
29th May, 1952	Kilkenny		
29th May, 1952	Muine Bheag		
2nd December, 1952	Listowel	Close season for nets in Rivers Feale, Gale, and Cashen.	No change made.
11th December, 1952	Newport	Close season for angling and use of gaffs in Newport and Burishoole Rivers.	No change made in close season. Use of gaffs prohibited.

APPENDIX No. 23.

ABSTRACT OF BYE-LAWS, ETC., MADE DURING THE
YEAR 1952.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS.

(a) Sea Fisheries.

Sea Fisheries Act, 1952 (Commencement) (No. 1) Order, 1952
(S.I. No. 100 of 1952) dated 23rd April, 1952.

PRESCRIBING the 24th April, 1952, as the date of coming into operation of Parts I, III and V of the Sea Fisheries Act, 1952 (No. 7 of 1952) and the First Schedule to that Act.

Sea Fisheries Act, 1952 (Commencement) (No. 2) Order, 1952
(S.I. No. 155 of 1952) dated 17th June, 1952.

PRESCRIBING the 23rd June, 1952, as the date of coming into operation of the Second Schedule to the Sea Fisheries Act, 1952 (No. 7 of 1952).

(b) Inland Fisheries.

Foyle Fisheries Act, 1952 (Part III) (Commencement) Order, 1952
(S.I. No. 75 of 1952) dated 28th March, 1952.

BRINGING into operation as from 1st day of April, 1952, sections 11 to 22 of the Foyle Fisheries Act, 1952 (No. 5 of 1952).

Wexford Fishery District (Union of Electoral Divisions) Order, 1952, dated 8th September, 1952.

UNITING the two tidal electoral divisions and the two fresh-water electoral divisions of the Wexford Fishery District and prescribing the number of conservators to be elected for the new electoral divisions created.

Fisheries (Delegation of Ministerial Functions) Order, 1952
(S.I. No. 179 of 1952) dated 17th June, 1952.

DELEGATING the powers and duties relating to fisheries of the Minister for Agriculture under the Foyle Fisheries Act, 1952 (No. 5 of 1952), and the Sea Fisheries Act, 1952 (No. 7 of 1952) to the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister.

BYE-LAWS

Clew Bay Oyster Bye-Law No. 480—dated 16th September, 1952.

REGULATING the taking of oysters and oyster brood in part of Clew Bay.

CLOSE SEASON BYE-LAWS.

No. 1 or Dublin District.

Bye-Law No. C.S. 103—dated 2nd January, 1952.

PRESCRIBING the 12th January, 1952, as the date of ending of the Annual Close Season for angling for salmon in the River Liffey and its lakes and tributaries and the 29th February, 1952, as the date of ending of the Annual Close Season for angling for trout in the Dublin District.

Bye-Law No. C.S. 104—dated 21st March, 1952.

PRESCRIBING the Annual Close Season for angling

- (a) for salmon in the River Liffey and its lake and tributaries the period from 1st October to 31st December in each year,
- (b) for salmon in the remainder of the Dublin District the period from 13th October in each year to 31st January in the year following,
- (c) for trout in the whole of the Dublin District the period from 1st October in each year to the last day of February in the year following.

No. 3 or Waterford District.

Bye-Law No. C.S. 105—dated 13th November, 1952.

PRESCRIBING the Annual Close Season for angling

- (a) for salmon in the Rivers Suir, Nore and Barrow and their lakes and tributaries the period from 1st September in each year to 31st January in the year following,
- (b) for salmon in the remainder of the Waterford District the period from 1st October in each year to 31st January in the year following,
- (c) for trout in the whole of the Waterford District the period from 1st October in each year to the last day of February in the year following.

APPENDIX No. 24.

OUTPUT OF SALMON AND TROUT FRY, 1952-53.

Hatching or Enlarging Station	Where liberated	Salmon	Sea Trout	Brown Trout
Crumlin (Co. Dublin)	Brittas Lake ...	—	—	4,000
Roundwood	Roundwood Reservoir ...	—	—	10,825
Kildare	River Liffey and tributaries ...	—	—	6,800
Buncloody	River Liffey and tributaries ...	200,000	—	—
Waterford	Knockaderry Lake ...	—	—	6,500
Lismore	River Blackwater ...	25,000	12,000	—
Cork (St. Anne's)	River Lee and tributaries ...	—	—	8,625
Skibbereen	River Hen ...	68,000	—	—
Glengarriff	Lake Avon ...	—	—	10,962
Banteer and Mallow	River Blackwater and tributaries ...	1,135,000	—	—
Sneem	Rivers Sneem and Ardshellane and Lake Dromtine ...	18,750	—	—
Kenmare (Lord Bruntisfield's)	Sheen River and Killarney Lakes ...	91,980	—	—
Kenmare (Kenmare Anglers' Club)	Cloonee Lake ...	—	—	6,500
Killarney	Killarney Lakes ...	60,000	—	110,000
Tulla	Cullane Lake ...	—	—	5,000
Athlone	Tributaries of River Shannon ...	—	—	18,000
Loughrea	Loughrea ...	—	—	45,000
Crumlin (Co. Galway)	Crumlin River and Lakes ...	4,500	2,750	—
Spiddal	Spiddal River ...	9,500	—	—
Oughterard	Lough Corrib and Rivers flowing into Lough Corrib ...	—	—	375,000
Clifden	Derrylea Lake ...	—	—	13,000
Kylemore	Kylemore Lake and Dawros River ...	30,000	—	—
Crossmolina	Tributaries of Lough Conn ...	—	—	10,900
Screebe	Screebe and Furnace Fisheries ...	19,400	1,800	—
Treanlaur	Burrishoole and Newport Rivers and tributaries ...	153,152	—	—
Collooney	Lake Tobercanavan and River Owenmore ...	4,000	—	14,000
Ballisodare	Tributaries of Rivers Arrow and Owenmore ...	194,000	—	—
Sligo	Colga Lake and Kinsellagh Reservoir ...	—	—	7,200
Glenties	River Owenca and other Donegal rivers; rivers Finn, Mourne, etc., in Foyle Area (sea trout only) ...	186,000	31,000	—
Lettermacaward	Toome Lake ...	9,000	—	—
Newtownstewart	Rivers Finn, Roe, Faughan, Derg, Mourne, Strule and Glenelly ...	176,000	—	—

APPENDIX No. 24—continued.

Hatching or Enlarging Station	Where liberated	Salmon	Sea Trout	Brown Trout
Glencar	River Diffreen ...	7,000	—	—
Cootehill	Rivers Annalee, Fane and Finn and Clones Reservoir ...	—	—	20,600
Ballybay	Lake Major ...	—	—	11,108
Roscommon	River Hind and tributaries ...	—	—	11,500
Lough Owel	Loughs Owel and Glore ...	—	—	148,000
Lough Ennell	Lough Ennell tributaries ...	—	—	180,000
Raharney	River Deel and tributaries ...	—	—	10,000
Blackcastle	Rivers Liffey and Boyne ...	59,000	—	—
TOTALS:		2,450,282	47,550	1,032,620

NOTE:—In addition to the output of fry recorded in the above table for Lough Owel, Lough Ennell and Lismore hatcheries, the following quantities of eyed ova were dispatched from these hatcheries to other stations and are included in the figures for the latter, viz., Lough Owel, 63,000 brown trout ova; Lough Ennell, 135,500 brown trout ova; Lismore, 636,000 salmon ova. 20,000 Lismore ova were also hatched out at Kilrea hatchery, Coleraine, for the River Bann in exchange for which 20,000 salmon ova were transferred from Kilrea to Newtownstewart hatchery and are included in the figure for the latter.



